Capitalists are in despair, men cry for work

or bread-what is to be done?

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ICMPHIS APPEAL

For Mayor, JOHN JOHNSON.

STAND BY YOUR PRIENDS.

It is only here in Memphis that the Demo cratic party is divided; it is only here that bolters and independents are tolerated. Twenty-three States out of thirty-eight have Three weeks ago the Democrats of Charleston achieved a glorious victory over an independent who, like Flippin, deserted his party and sought an election by appealing to the Rad- to pieces beneath the scorn and hatred of ical vote. In the contest the Democratic ma- millions of betrayed people. The Democjority was three thousand—a majority of the racy is on the high road to complete connegroes voting for the regular Democratic trol of every department of the government. nominee, preferring an open, avowed enemy To achieve success it relies alone on to a time-serving, treacherous friend. In the good sense and patriotism of discussing the situation since the election, the the people, and not on returning-Charleston Journal of Commerce says: "The boards and scoundrels like Wells and Anderexperience of thousands of years has taught son." We commend these remarks to the the world that the efficiency of combinations Democracy of Memphis. Everywhere of men is altogether dependent on the esprit throughout the south the Democrats are de corps which animates them. Without manifesting a determination to bring forward that spirit, says Lord Erskine, your armies their candidates at every election, and to would be but vile rabbles and your navies vote for them at all hazards, as the wiser and nothing but rotten timber. Armies, navies, parties, all depend for vitality on this patriot looks for peace and prosperity to the fundamental principle. If they cannot nation. In other cities, and in the country, trust in and depend on each other there is no the spirit of Democracy burns with all its force of cohesion to keep them together and wonted fire. It is only here in Memphis that give them life and vigor. To depend on and an alliance between Independents and Raditrust each other there must be mutual assist- cals has been made. ance. The necessity of keeping up this confidence is so well known to the leaders of the Republican party that they have hazarded Ever since the Russians commenced their driving Mr. Hayes into the Democratic party invasion of Turkey, the Greek people have rather than permit him to destroy it by givbeen passionately longing to join the struging any-even the smallest share-of governgle against their old oppressors. Their leadment patronage to the Democrats. The won- ers, while fully sympathizing with their feelderful unity of the Republicans has alone enings, have been compelled to hold them back, abled them, through years of evil administrafor Greece has a large and exposed frontage tion and corruption, blasting the whole counon the sea, and has no marine force to protry, to continue their sway. The party tect it. Any effort that might be made against Sale the Turks would be liable, therefore, to be carried Mayor and his aldermen into power is repressed by the supporters of the now full of vitality, and if the patron Turks, that is the English, who An Inhuman Father Denies to his

awaits them. But if a timid policy is pur- Turks, under whose bondage they are held,

sued, and places and patronage are bestowed and England has not failed to find opportu-

on those who have been in opposition, or nity to show what her policy is. At Retamo,

were lukewarm, the knell of the party will be on the Gulf of Amyro, on the northern

struck, and its downfall will be swift. All shore of Crete, the Turkish popula-

likely to become hostile. Patronage bestowed | mand reparation, with a probability of "tem-

on an indifferent friend furnishes arms and porary occupation." Should the Turkish

ammunition easily turned against you."

age of the city government is given

to those who have not been afraid to look

their enemies in the face, and have fought

We are glad to learn that Mayor Flippin is not insensible to shame. Awe-struck, cowed and twenty square miles, and a population of and abashed at the universal indignation which his treachery has provoked, he and his friends have resorted to the cry of persecution, that ready refuge from the pursuit of justice and of falling fortunes-that pitiable appeal of foiled aspirants for office. Mayor Fiippin cannot escape the defeat which awaits him, and the wrath of the party he has betrayed, by such contemptible mockheroics. The letter soliciting Flippin to become a candidate was an insult to every man who proposes to perpetuate the organization of the Democratic party. The mass-meeting held on the first of December, and called by the friends of the mayor, was sneeringly stigmatized by Flippin as "that thing." The poverty of the speakers at the Johnson ratification meeting was made a theme for the ridicule of the bondholders' candidate for mayor. Only two days ago a noisy there was not a decent man supporting the Democratic nominee. Ed Shaw, Flippin's hireling, who gets ten cents a word for his filthy jargon, just as the Ar-PEAL gets twenty cents a line for local advertising, is parading the streets, cracking his overseer's whip over the backs of the neinto the support of his employers. And now, in view of all these things, and many more that we can name, Flippin and his friends resort to the stale device of the waning demagogue-persecution! This is to the officeseeker what an alibi is to the culprit. Flippin voluntarily placed himself in antagonism to the party that has honored and rewarded him far beyond his deserts, and thereby provokes the criticisms about which he whines. He has no right to expect the immunity of silence. In 1870, Flippin was the Demotwo thousand dollars has been paid in. It cratic nominee for criminal court judge. If costs eighteen dollars a day to run its trains. a Democrat had dared to oppose him as an independent candidate, he would have been crucified. Two years ago Flippin was made the Democratic standard-bearer for key, she is getting into hot water in Africa. mayor. If John Johnson had been base She lately annexed a considerable portion of enough to oppose him, he would have been | territory to her possessions north of the Cape suried so deep in his political grave of Good Hope, and the Caffres are at war that the hand of the resurrection could never | with her about it; but Caffres are heathers. have reached him. And now, pray, what is and do not see that there is a difference bethere about John R. Flippin, the creature of tween appropriating land by the wholesale the Democratic party, that he should be per- and then selling it out by the acre, and stealty? He zealously favored two conventions, | England shall "establish a protectorate" over and enthusiastically indorsed the nomina- South Africa, stretching it to include the outtions because he was the nominee. But, let of the Albert Nyanza, and the Congo to when John Johnson-the man he defeated the lower falls. As cotton grows in a large two years ago-the man who gave him an section of that domain, long staple, the policarnest, cordual and magnanimous support- cy of annexation there, and a "protectorate" is made the nominee, Flippin kicks over the further off, is sufficiently obvious. As Stanladder and the party by which he climbed to ley, an American citizen, explored the Congo. place and fortune, and sets himself up as an | England has as much right to it as the Independent candidate, and relies upon the "sneak-thief" has to the great-coat he "an-Radical vote to secure his election. And nexes" from the pegs in the vestibule. because he is opposed he seeks to create the impression that he is a poor, persecuted innocent. The war which Flippin is making ber under pleasing auspices; public confiupon those who would maintain the organiza- | dence was reviving, prices were improving, tion of the Democratic party, his sneers at the | sales were increasing; congress met and dis-Democratic meeting and the Democratic cussed financial changes; the prospect of ules, for the cure of cough, bronchitis and speakers at the Johnson ratification meeting, change destroyed the rising confidence. This at the Greenlaw Operahouse, show that humanity knows no hatred so bitter, so reckloss as unreleased in the destruction was not simply from the good or lill qualities of the proposed change, but from by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, St. Louis. less, so unrelenting, as that the traitor feels | the fact of proposing to change at all. Op-

morseless enemy of the friend he has betrayed. It this be so in politics, Flippin, during the remnant of his life, will cherish an ing the month of December, there were unappeasable hatred toward the Democratic bankruptcies to the amount of seven million party, for, notwithstanding his insatiable lust seven hunded and four thousand three hunfor office, his own conscience will tell him of dred and ninety-one dollars; the Bonner fail his ingratitude toward the party he so shame- ure since increases the figure to eight million. fully sold.

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA.

When the Democratic party secures the control of the national government-when the Independents and the Radicals in the southern States have been been consigned to the same grave-many of those who are 5th. The Grand Ouro is said to have exseeking to isolate Memphis from the Democratic party of the south by the aid of the Radical vote will be ashamed of their conduct. In solid and unbroken phalanx the Democracy mysterious Panouph, to make the of Alabama is preparing for the next cam- exhibition of the order the grandest paign. The Montgomery Advertiser and Mail speaks thus of the future of the Democratic party: "During this year we are to have an important State election, and the Advertiser, as heretofore, will do all in its power o secure the election of the nominees of the Democratic and Conservative State convenand enjoyable occasion. tion. It is absolutely necessary that the present chief executive be succeeded by one

who will follow in his steps and look to the nterests of the people of Alabama, and in then to a hundred and fifty per cent. The the Democratic and Conservatice party alone result is not pleasing. Banks break, factocan the people hope to find such a ries fail, mechanics starve, the high duty man. The Democratic party is the friend does not save the country from disaster, nor of the people, and it should be kept in power | the manufacturers and merchants from bankuntil it does something to betray the confi- ruptcy. We want customers for goods, yet dence of those who trust in and support its our neighbors in Mexico and South America men and measures. All attempts to divide are supplied by Europe with the very goods SATURDAY, : : JANUARY 5, 1878. its ranks should be frowned down, and the | we want to sell them. The employer has his work of perfecting party unity cannot begin products lying on hand, and the workmen too soon. The Democracy has cause to feel jubilant. Beyond a doubt its nominees were fairly elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in November, 1876. It has a good working majority in the lower house of congress, and has within two or three as many votes as the Republicans in the senate. Democratic governors. Radicalism is dying and procured a statement showing the amount out all the time, and Democracy growing and flourishing as its opponent withers and falls

"where they would do the most good," in

such a case. The Greeks of the island of

two hundred thousand, of whom only thirty-

as it is generally called on the maps-will

enable England to check any attempts it may

make to become a strong power on the Med-

iterranean, and also be an important defense

AINARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

cause to be proud of their narrow-gauge

road; but the Boston Globe says that the new

road from Bedford to Billerica enjoys the dis-

cars set very low on the tracks, are forty feet

in length, six feet two inches outside width,

with walls three inches thick, leaving a total

inside width of five feet eight inches. The

sort of double-tender, saving the use of a

turn-table. After a trip over this road one

marvels at the smoothness with which the

in the six sixty-three one hundredth miles

of roadbed to the northern terminus at

North Billerica. All trains are equipped

with the Miller platform and vacuum brake.

tion, six flat cars and one box car. The loco-

motives, with coal and water and men, weigh

respectively three thousand five hundred dol-

lars and two thousand dollars each. The

ration is fifty thousand dollars, of which forty-

said that when a man commits a great wrong be the effect of the new measures. That is, a club. It is alleged that the murderer is

against a friend, he is sure to become the re- doubt and watchfulness were substituted for partially insane.

ran passes over the ninety different grades

Vaughan and Faulkner have abundant

of the approaches to the Suez canal.

will have to fight. THE Mormons have lost their prophet, dred polygamous marriages were celebrated ters, to get "the name of God into the constitution." Better omit that piece of hypocrisy, for such it would be as things stand, until we have stopped the heathen practices of

DEAD OF GRIEF.

ourselves upon being "a smart people."

to advertisers when published.

would not fail to send her war vessels Dying Wife a Sight of her Child-Mournful Story of Domestic Infelicity. for the cause, then a long period of success | Crete are particularly outspoken against the

pecial to the St. Louis Times.

Church, wife of John Church, jr., the well-known music dealer of this city and New York, died here on New Year's day under cirumstances of a somewhat strange and touching nature. She had been separated from her husband some time, owing, it is claimed, power in a party lies in the active, earnest workers of that party. Place is power. Place insulted and threatened the British consult. to the interference of a sister-in-law, the sister of Mr. Church, who lived with the family. given to the lukewarm puts power into hands A British iron-clad has gone there to de-When they separated, the wife took one child and Mr. Church another, the elder, a daughter of ten years of age. The agreement, it is claimed, was that the mother was to see the possessions be divided up among the enemies daughter often, but Church soon sent her to and friends of that country, the occupation ston, where his family resided, and her would be likely to become permanent. Crete mother seldom saw her. This was a sad blow has an area of three thousand three hundred to the mother, who was very affectionate, and seriously affected her, and this morning was on October 1st, say sixty dollars worth of made an announcement of her death, which it is alleged, was caused by this fact. It eight thousand are Mohammedan. In case seems that she was taken ill with pneumonia Russia obtains free passage through the Dar-danelles, the post sion of Crete-or Candia, a few days ago, and during her sickness expressed a very fervent desire to see her child.

Finally, the father sent to Boston for the The report says of this "K" that a special daughter, and she came, arriving on Christmas, and was taken by him to the house where Mrs. Church lay ill. Without seeing her, he left the child, agreeing, according to the statement of the nurse, the child should see her every day for two hours. At the end of that time on the first day, however, the child was taken away and never returned. After waiting two days the mother became almost distracted over the absence of the child, the only living one out of three to which she had given birth, and her father visited Mr. Church on Christmas to know why tinction of having the narrowest gauge of she was not sent, and was told that the child any railroad in the world-two feet. The had been sent back to Boston. On being told of this the unfortunate mother, who had waited in an agony of suspense for his return, became insane and never recovered. The details of the remaining week of her life are touching in the extreme. Her time was spent between piteous calls for little engine is a model of compactness, and is a imaginary child, drawing the bedclothes in a bundle to her breast and addressing them in the most touching way, as "Dear Edith." During her sane intervals, which were very few and brief, she suffered terribly, complain-ing of her heart, and calling wildly for her child. She grew rapidly weaker, not seemchild. She grew rapidly weaker, not seem-ingly from the pneumonia, which was not, it is said, at all serious, but from the effects of the shock, and on New Year's morning she and the rolling stock at present consists of died, as her friends firmly believe and charge, two locomotives, two passenger, two observa-There is much excitement over the matter, and though Mr. Church has formerly stood well in the community, the feeling is very much against him. He is now absent in Bosone half tons, and the cost of the same was | ton. His store is closed to-day in respect to the death of his wife. His attorney explains that the removal of Edith from the house where her mother was was necessary, owing road cost about fifty thousand dollars all to legal points in the divorce case still pendequipped, and the capital stock of the corpo- ing. ing. Mrs. Church was a very beautiful wo-man, and of high standing in society, being a niece of the celebrated Thomas Corwin, the famous orator and politician. The feeling of indignation to-night is very strong, but must be made doubly so by the publica-

ion of these further details. WHILE England is in a muddle about Tur-True Bill Found. HARTFORD, CONN., January 3.—The grand jury this afternoon found true bills against Walkeley, former president, and Samuel H. White, former secretary, and E. C. Wiggin, also late president, and Henry J. Furber, late financial manager, all of the Charter Oak life insurance company, for a conspiracy to defraud the policy holders of ing. An English paper now proposes that Indianapolis, Indiana. Indianapolis, January 3.—The

savings bank of this city have petitioned and to foster the postal revenues." Certainly obtained authority from the auditor of the congress cannot do better than devote an State to surrender their charter and go into early day to the repeal of this compensation iquidation. The assets are sufficient to cover | law, and to the enacting of something that all the liabilities. Twenty-five per cent. will be paid to depositors at once, and the balance within six months.

Virginia Shaken by Earthquake.

RICHMOND. January 3.—Reports from

RICHMOND, January 3.—Reports from points in Louisa and Hanover counties state that shocks of earthquake were felt last evening. The shocks are said to have been ac-companied by a roaring sound like a chimney THE fall business commenced in Septem- on fire

THE celebrated Dr. J. M. David, Proctor, Ky., writes: "Your new principle, Dr. J. H. M'Lean's cough and lung-healing globconsumption, has cured me of a distressing toward those whom he has betrayed. It is erators held off the market to see what would James M'Mullen brutally killed his wife with

confidence and business activity. The result | POSTAL SHARP PRACTICE. has been ruinous. In New York alone, dur-Bow Uncle Sam is Plundered under the Law - Transactions between Certain Postmasters and Uncle Sam, in which the Latter is Worsted Every Time.

WASHINGTON, December 22. - Fourth class postmasters seem to be fourth-class offi-cials generally, if the official report of the CHRISTMAS is over and New Year's day third assistant-postmaster-general, Mr. A. D. Hazen, is to be believed. These worthies are has gone, now looms up the grandeur and allowed by a generous government, in lieu of salaries, the following liberal commissions on beauty, and the fun and frolic of Mardi Gras. This year it comes on Tuesday, March the sale of postage stamps: Sixty per cent. on the first four hundred dollars sold during the year; fifty per cent. on the next eight hundred dollars, and forty per cent. on all over twelve hundred dollars, until the annual erted his wonderous power-spite of the opposition of the malignant Typhon-aided by all the vast resources of the compensation reaches the amount of one thousand dollars, at which figure the fourthclass postmaster becomes a Presidential postmaster. Even a fourth-class congressma that has been displayed on this continent. might have seen at once when the law was The first costuming house in Paris has for enacted that these large, not to say enor-mous, commissions offered a very enticing field and luxuriant margin for speculamonths been engaged in preparing the splendid decorations which will aid to dazzle the tion in postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Even if the most verdant of postmasters might not of their own genius have understood the game that could be played with Uncle Sam in the metter, with eyes and entrance the senses of the thousands who will visit Memphis on that auspicious he odds all against the latter, there were In 1789 our import duties were eight and a plenty of ingenious parties throughout the half per cent.; they were advanced to forty, and who were eager to teach them and to share in the spoils. So it came to pass that fourth-class postmasters soon entered many f the markets of the country and city as purchasers, paying always in stamps, or as sellers, always selling stamps, at par when possi-ble, but even at a discount, as long as a decent percentage was left them in the trans-action. In effect, the first four hundred dollars of stamps and stamped envelopes furnished this lucky postmaster by the govern-ment cost him only one hundred and sixty dollars, leaving him a speculative margin on an article, almost equal to cash, of two hun-dred and forty dollars upon which to specu-late; the next eight hundred dollars in and their families are famishing for bread; but we go on, year by year, leaving England, stamps, etc., cost him only four hundred dol Germany, Switzerland and France to make lars, leaving him a margin of four hundred dollars possible profit; and nine hundred dol-lars additional in postal goods cost him only five hundred and forty dollars, with a marlarge profits at our very door-yet we pride gin of three hundred and sixty dollars. In many States the newspapers have sent DEALING IN STAMPS. to the postoffice department at Washington Thousands of dollars worth of stamps and

stamped envelopes were sold and are still sold, despite the watchful care of the postof postage paid by each of the newspapers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. In office department, to large firms in the cities and larger towns, where, the Presidential Tennessee no such statement has yet been postmasters getting no commissions, the reg-ular face price of the stamp and the cost of published, but since there has been so much bragging about circulation, and such a perthe envelope were exacted at the legitimate sistent war on the APPEAL, we have sent for offices to supply the localities. The fourthclass men come in with their pockets crammed with stamps, and sell them at a a statement of the relative circulation of the Tennessee papers, which will be interesting small discount, or even a large one, or buy goods, etc., as long as their stamps will be accepted as currency. The records of the postoffice department are filled with reports THE Russians are not to be stopped by ice f this sort of business, in all its possible va and snow-they deal largely in those articles riations, as taking place all over the land from Maine to California. Mr. Hazen pre at home and fight on in spite of them. They sents abstracts, in his report, of one hundred are pushing through the Balkans and Sofia cases (out of thousands) in which the matter has been called to the attention of the departis in danger. They appear bound to reach Adrianople, then they have Turkey by the ment. The postmaster at New York city throat. The sultan is frightened and calling shows that there was a falling off in the sales of postage-stamps at his office for the quarter on his friends; he has good reason. The ending September 30, 1877, as compared English say Constantinople shall not be with the same quarter of the year before, o touched. If Turkey does not submit in time thirty-six thousand one hundred and twenty seven dollars, which he imputes to the sale either Constantinople will go or the English of postage-stamps in that city by fourth-class postmasters of other places. The assistant superintendent of the railway they retain their nuisance; nearly two hun- that the two largest business houses in Salt Lake city, having branches and in Salt Lake City the last three days of last week. We are very anxious, in some quarone to two hundred letters, have not purchased from the Salt Lake postoffice five dollars worth of stamps for two years. On the contrary, they have stamps for sale in large quantities. The postmaster at a small place in Mississippi, on entering into office, discovered that the late postmaster, on going out, had taken stamps, received only two days before, amounting to one thousand lifty-five dollars and twenty cents, leaving the office entirely unsupplied. These, it is claimed had been sold, and the retiring postmaster demanded the commissions, which exceeded four hundred dollars—good pay for two days work by a fourth-class fellow of any sort. The postmaster at Biddeford, Maine, complains of the tricky fourth-class brethren, CINCINNATI, January 2.-Mrs. John and cites the instance of the office at Water-

> he sales during the second quarter of 1875 rushed up to eight hundred and forty-two dollars. "K" is the initial under which the assistant-postmaster-general indicates an enter orising dealer in postage stamps at Little Rock, Arkansas. This person has been the arch-tempter of all the fourth-class postmasters, for he has gone so far, in a circular to them (confidential) of the date of September 18, 1877, to offer them a sewing-machine, worth-retail price-ninety dollars, free, and postage stamps of any denomination. Sixty dollars worth of stamps will only cost you twenty-four dollars; that is all you have to agent in July last reported him as having forty thousand dollars worth of stamps on hand and as selling them in New York city.

borough Center, where the average sale o

tamps per quarter prior to the passage of the

present act was only forty-four dollars, while

A WIDE-SPREAD BUSINESS. The department has obtained circulars and letters showing that a large number of prominent business firms all over the country are to some extent engaged in a similar effort to procure trade. Among these are included two or three publishing houses in New York, one or two publishers of Philadelphia, two or three jewelry establishments of Cincinnati, pany in Boston, and two or three firms in Chicago. A striking instance of the working of the law is afforded in the case of a country postoffice in Virginia. The sale of stamps etc., before the passage of the law averaged at this office about thirty dollars per quarter. For three quarters of the last fiscal year the averaged three hundred and forty-five do lars per quarter. It appears that the postmaster was a wealthy man, residing in one of the principal cities of the State (presumably Richmond), where he was president o two banking institutions, and that the stamps were chiefly disposed of to these two institutions. The postmaster at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, reports the case of a large coal company in that section who are buying all the stamps of a country postmaster, who is also one of their agents. Quite recently the proprietors of a leading weekly periodical in Philadelphia wrote to the department asking to have exchanged a large quantity of poststamps, which, as they stated, been received in the course business. The postmaster at Ashland, Pennsylvania, writes that "there is not a small office within ten or fifteen mile of this office that don't sell or trade stamps for goods." And so the record runs through all the States and Territories. Of course Mr. Hazen urges the repeal of the law and the substitution of a different mode for compensation. The present system, he says, is moralizing the service; it is not an equitable great injustice, as where one fourth-class man invades and supplies the proper territory of another fourth-class man, not as enterprising or more honest; and finally, it is impairing the revenues of the government by every sale effected within the legitimate sphere of a Presidential postmaster, who gets no commissions, sells the stamps at their full great injustice, as where one fourth-class value, and accounts for every cent to the government. It is estimated that the loss to the government has amounted to millions within the past three years. Of the present system non Mr. Hazen says: "It has at least the merit of furnishing the curious paradox that the sale of stamps must be restricted

A fifty-thousand-dollar fire occurred at Salem, New Jersey, Thursday. Fifty-two colored emigrants sailed from New York for Liberia, Thursday. A seventy thousand dollar fire occurred Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Thursday. Governor Connor, of Maine, was inaugurated Thursday with unusually imposing cere-

Clarence Boyle, a convicted "Mollie Maguire," escaped from the Pennsylvania State prison Thursday. King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, gave an audience Thursday to Gambetta. transpired is not stated. The grand jury of Hartford, Connecticut,

ing Walkley, White, Wiggin and Furber, late of the Charter Oak life insurance comcany, for conspiracy.

The remains of the fourteenth victim was dug out from the ruins of the Baxter street New York, fire Thursday. The Vulcan ironworks at Cairo were destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss, fifteen thouand dollars, with no insurance A fire in John Wood & Co's furniture warerooms, Brooklyn, Thursday, caused a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars-to insuran

At Harrisonburg, Virginia, Thursday, Ettinger, who wrecked a Baltimore and Ohio train, killing two persons, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment.

Antique Errors. In this enlightened age and land, find acceptance only with the prejudiced and Ignorant. It is impos sible, for instance, to persuade any large proportion of a people who have imbibed their ideas of logic in common schools and free academies, that it is expedient to cram their systems with mercury, rast their bowels with colycinth and jalap, or stupefy their bowels with colycinth and jalap, or stapefy their brains with opiates, when a pure, effective, safe, botanic cordial like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves every disorder for which the poisonous drugs have been heretofore prescribed, is within the reach of every one. Old fashionable remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure, have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, induces sound repose, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body.

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MRS. M. L. YERGER.
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MRS. YEBGER will be in Memphis, at 81 Adams
street, from the 7th to the 14th of March, and will
take with her to the Plateau any pupils who may be
placed under her charge. otice to Bondholders of the Mississippi

and Tennessee Railroad Co. Cioupons of the Bonds of Series B, secured by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Mississippland Tennessee Railroad Company, which mature January 1, 1878, and Coupons from the old Bonds marked "Half paid by Exchanged Bond," will be paid at the Importers and Traders National Bank, New York, or at the Union and Planters Bank, New York, or at the Union and Planters Bank, Memphis, at the option of the holder.

Interest due 1st January, 1878, on all outstanding Right per cent. Bonds of the Company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New York, on the presentation of said Bonds to be exchanged for Bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage.

The holders of the few remaining old Bonds of the Company, yet outstanding, are requested to present them to the Central Trust Company, to be exchanged for Bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage.

The Company will pay Express charges necessary to effect the exchange.

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THE Southern Hot-Air Furnace Manufacturing
Company are keeping their office at H. WETTER & CO.'S. A cold breeze in hot weather is a nice
thing, but a hot breeze in cold weather, from JOHN
B. EEINHARD'S Furnace, is still better. All orders
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J. SCHERBARTH & LUEDKE, STEAM DYERS.

Notice to Wood-Buyers. HAVE this day, January 1, 1878, appointed B. W. Tucker agent for selling wood on that part of Winn tract on new Baleigh road for which I am agent—east of Fitzgerald's west of Winn's, south of Wolf river. Have no other agent.

W. A. WHEATLEY, for owners.

RUBBER - STAMPS, SEALS, ETC., S. W. GARRISON. ENGRAVER,

C. W. KEALHOFER, Manager, W. C. McCLURE (Fourth National Bank), Treasurer. THE MEMPHIS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION DEALERS IN

Groceries and Family Supplies Generally, 263 Second St., opp. Court Square. THE business of this Association is conducted on the Rochdale plan of co-operation, as follows: The goods are sold both to members of the Association and all others, at retail prices for cash. All who buy are presented at every purchase with tickets showing the amount of purchase. These tickets are preserved by customers, and returned to the store at the end of every three months, and the net profits of the business are then divided out in proportion to the purchases made by different individuals; but to outside purchasers the rate of dividend is only one-half of that paid to members. All who deal with this Association can rely upon getting the best goods, for as little money as they can be bought elsewhere; and, in addition to this, as the Association has done a paying business from the very outset, it can promise with certainty to refund to its customers at the end of the quarter a reasonable amount on all goods bought.

Interest Notice.

THE semi-annual interest on the bonds of the Calvary Cemetary association, due January 1, 1878, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupon at the Emmet bank. Parties desiring a safe investment, can purchase these bonds of B. J. Semmes, M. Gavin, James Reilly or Thomas Fisher.